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VOL. I.

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No. 29.



ROSLIN CASTLE.

The history of England and Scotland naturally interests us more than that of most other countries. One reason is, it has been written with greater freedom, and another is,

that we are taught it more early in life, and more in detail. We feel, of course, a more intimate relation to the land of our ancestors; while the poetry, being in our own language,

and associated in our minds with the memory of parents and friends, who made us acquainted with the songs and ballads, so interesting to youth, is intimately connected with scenes and objects, particularly the feudal castles of past ages.

Among these none perhaps has more deep and sad associations connected with its name than Roslin Castle. The ancient, melodious and plaintive melody which was composed long ago in its romantic vicinity and bears its name, has doubtless attached mournful impressions with it, of a peculiar kind, since it has long borne the title in this country, of "*The Dead March*," for which it has been used, and to which it is so admirably adapted.

We copy a description of Saxon castles from the Pictorial History of England.

"Sometimes several hundred persons would be kennelled, rather than lodged, in these dark and narrow dens. The principal room solely accommodated the lord, who, after banqueting with an uncivilized crowd of martial retainers, and spending the evening listening to the lay of the minstrel, viewing the dancers and jugglers, and laughing at the buffooneries that were practiced for his amusement, repaired to his rug bed in the same place, spread on straw on the floor, or on a bench.

"If a lady shared the rule of the tower, she had also one apartment, for all purposes; and, as for the inferior members of the family, including servants and retainers, after a very great number, they spread themselves every night over the lower rooms, on a quantity of straw.

"Such was Anglo-Saxon life, with one extensive class. As skillful architects, the Norman builders of course, adapted their buildings to the positions they occupied. The peel houses lay much exposed; hence, everything was sacrificed to security; and the light of day could scarcely penetrate the thick and solid walls, through the narrow slits that served for windows. But the dwellings of the nobility, and wealthy classes that were more sheltered,—as for instance, under the protection of some larger fortress, or congregated in a town—were rather higher, less contracted and more decorated. Specimens in good preservation remain in Lincoln, which may be called a Norman city.

"The castles of the Normans spring up all over the kingdom, to defend the lords in their new territories. The Norman style of building was a sudden expansion and gradual refinement of the Saxon, and a branch of the Romanesque. Its chief recognizable points are these: the round-headed arch, generally with ornaments of a plain but decided character; windows narrow and few, simple

vaulting, massive arch piers; few battlements and niches, and no pinnacles. It was in the main, a stern and unelaborated style, for the plain and evident reason, that it had to be adapted to a society living in a state of civil warfare. But it was admirably adapted to this end. It is in perfect fitness to repel every engine of war then known, as is evident at a glance; and their construction was so perfect and massive, that they could be destroyed only by extreme violence, or many ages of neglect.

"It has been often observed that, among the many imitations, (often paltry enough,) of modern architects, they should so seldom have attempted the Norman. Contracted space is an unpleasant feature of them. Such were the smaller class of country houses, those numerous dwellings built in the form of towers; peel houses, as they were called in the border country between England and Scotland."

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

A Visit to the Marble Quarries from which Ancient Athens was Built.

[Selected from Cochran's Greece.]

For the Am. Penny Magazine.

On my return this day to the Hotel de France, (my residence,) some French topographers, who dined daily at the same hotel, invited me to accompany them on the following day to visit the marble quarries of Mount Pentelicus. I had long wished to make this excursion, and I was glad to embrace the opportunity of doing so in the society of scientific men. Accordingly, at eight the next morning we quitted Athens, taking that road from the palace which leaves Mount Anchesmus to the left; and in half an hour's ride we arrived at the pretty spot called Angelos Koipos. Having then proceeded over a heath, we reached the small village of Calandra. Still proceeding through an uncultivated country, (the soil of which, however, was very rich,) we passed through several dried up brooks, in which were quantities of the rose laurel, but not yet in flower. In half an hour more we arrived at the foot of the mountain. We then commenced ascending on horseback, and another half hour brought us to the grotto, which is at the first quarry, about half way up the mountain. The principal quarry now worked, is about fifty feet high, and of the purest and whitest marble with which the ancient Athenians were accustomed to build their temples and large edifices. The marks of their chisels are still visible on the blocks and huge

masses that are scattered about, and also on the parts whence these have been detached. Here and there, too, heaps of fragments still remain, which possibly are the chippings of those blocks that were hewn to compose the beautiful edifices with which Pericles adorned Athens.

Having left our horses in custody of the servants, we lighted some wax tapers, and entered the grotto, which is very large, (about sixty feet square, and about thirty feet in height.) The water oozing through the rock has, in the lapse of ages, formed crystalline pillars. We were obliged to be careful how we proceeded, for in the inmost part were large holes about ten feet deep. We descended a few of these, but observed nothing in them to repay our curiosity. Some of the crystalline masses we detached, and found them, on examination, exceedingly beautiful. Having satisfied our curiosity, we then satisfied our hunger, by an excellent breakfast that we had been provident enough to bring with us, and which the servants had prepared while we were exploring the cave. The sun was by this time very warm, but we got under the angle of the rock, which protected us from it.

Having finished our repast, (which we all partook of with the appetite usual on such occasions,) we mounted our horses and ascended the mountain. The path was very difficult and steep. We passed several other quarries, all of which bore marks of the chisel. We also observed holes made upon the mountains, as if to place wooden pillars for the construction of a causeway, which formed an inclined plane from the summit to the base. Upon this, no doubt, the blocks was placed, and conveyed to the bottom of the mountain upon wheeled tracks; for, lower down, we observed indented in the rocks, the track that the wheels had made. The distance of the wheels one from the other was about four feet.

This mountain is about 100 metres above the level of the sea, which is equal to about 3,500 English feet. This measurement is the correct one, as it was communicated to me by Genessee, one of the French topographers who was of the company, and who had recently ascertained its height himself. In ascending, we put up a great many partridges. It was the breeding season, and they flew in pairs. After an hour's ride we

arrived at the summit, within fifty feet of which we still found quarries.

We were well paid for the trouble we had experienced in the ascent. To the north-east of us lay the plain of Marathon. Beyond that was the large island of Negropont; and although it was the 6th of March, and in this warm latitude, we observed that the high land of Negropont was covered with snow. The town of Chalcis, its capital, was perfectly distinct. Inclining towards the north-west, Mount Parnassus was perceptible, with its snow clad tops; and looking towards the south-west, the mountains of Tripolizza, (which are in the centre of the Morea) came into view. To the south-east the view embraced the numerous islands of the Egæan sea. The day was perfectly clear, the sun shining brilliantly, and we were enabled to take the utmost advantage of our magnificent position. Having remained on the summit about an hour, we again mounted our horses, which we had ridden to the top, and retraced our steps, riding into and examining several of the quarries in our descent.

The quantity of marble dug out of these quarries conveys a splendid idea of the number of edifices which must have ornamented ancient Athens. At the same time, the scene suggested to our imaginations that hoped for period, when the modern city may be able to avail herself of this happy facility for her future adornment. At present, the Athenians find common lime-stone plentifully within a quarter of a mile from Athens, to construct their houses with, and they are content with that. But I was most happy to learn, that the government was about constructing a road to these marble quarries; and at a subsequent visit, two months afterwards, the road was nearly completed.

The Deaf and Dumb in Europe and in America.

We intended to have given an earlier notice of the late very valuable 26th Annual Report of the New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and with Documents.

This work, a pamphlet of 230 pages, contains a minute account of the principal institutions of that class in Great Britain and on the continent, with instructive remarks on the different principles on which they are conducted, the results of each, and comparisons with those of our own country. One

of the principal objects which induced the Directors of the New York Institution to send Mr. George E. Day as an agent to Europe, was a desire to ascertain the real nature and value of the processes employed in many of those abroad, (especially in Germany,) to teach the deaf and dumb to employ oral language, instead of manual signs. Too favorable accounts of the success of this plan, published from time to time in the newspapers, had led some persons to undervalue the system practised in our institutions, now improved and confirmed by long practice; and while the measure adopted, like a similar step taken some months ago, by the Connecticut Institution, shows a becoming liberality and spirit of enquiry, the Report, as in that case, affords us the most conclusive evidence of the futility of all attempts to teach the deaf and dumb to use spoken language.

The Report gives us a brief sketch of the history of deaf and dumb instruction. The ancient Greeks and Romans regarded them as beings under the ban of the Almighty. Up to the 15th century they were regarded as incurable. The first institution founded for their benefit was established at Leipzig in 1778. In France, Father Vanin soon followed, and was succeeded by a Portuguese, Pereira, who employed the manual alphabet, and is said to have been successful. How lamentable that reports were not published, and that even records were not preserved. The Abbé Deschamps devoted many years and much money to the same object, and published a book in 1779. The Abbé de l'Épée, and after him the Abbé Sicard, prosecuted the undertaking, and, in the Institution at Paris, brought into use, and to a high degree of improvement, the admirable system now practised, with further improvements, in our deaf and dumb schools.

The circumstances which led to its introduction into the United States, are of a very interesting character, and personally known to us. Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, of Hartford, Conn. had a lovely little daughter, who in early childhood, was deprived of hearing by the scarlet fever; and it was through his exertions, aided by his friends, that the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet was sent to Paris in 1815, to learn the principles and methods of the Abbé Sicard. He brought out Mr. Laurent Clerc, the Abbé's favorite pupil, who assisted him, many years, in the first American

Institution. That of New York was founded in 1817, since which several others have been established in other states.

The conclusions to which the late Report comes, are briefly these: That a small number of pupils, viz: the most capable of those who have once possessed hearing and speech, may be benefitted by the German process, to a certain limited extent; but the long time, great and disheartening labor and heavy expense, required by that species of instruction, more than counterbalance this small advantage. This system is inconsistent with religious instruction, the acquisition of trades, and that intellectual and moral improvement, which are among the objects most valued by us, and best secured by our institutions. We cannot but hope that our countrymen will hereafter be at rest on the question, now so completely answered, and that public and private opinion will be permanently settled in favor of the able and efficient schools for the deaf and dumb, so that the good and capable men, who have the direction of them, will be fully appreciated and amply sustained.

Mr. Day was very thorough in his enquiries in Europe. He went from institutions to workshops to enquire after the older pupils:

No. 1. A young man 25 years of age, under instruction six years, left the ——— institution in 1833, bringing with him a written testimonial from the principal, that he was the first or second scholar in the school. He was at work in a printing office, and the intelligent foreman remarked, that in conversation it was necessary to speak very slowly, in order to form each letter on the lips, and also to select the most simple words and phrases. He observed also, that one would never think of holding a long conversation with him, as with other men, although, in a walk together, a simple conversation might be kept up. The other hands agree in this.

No. 2. A young man, cabinet-maker, had been out of the institution nine years. His employer says, he cannot say his speaking has improved. Reads but little.

No. 3. At a silversmith's; 17 years old; left the ——— institution four years ago; his master thinks his articulation has somewhat improved. He attends every Sabbath the religious exercises at the ——— institution. Must speak simple sentences, and slowly, with him. [The young man, in speaking, made very unpleasant distortions, and a stranger, I am confident, would be unable to understand one word out of five.]

No. 4. A boy 16 or 17 years old; had passed through the usual course in the school

at ———, which he had left a few months before. I first saw him in the street, conversing earnestly by signs with a fellow apprentice. The latter said their whole conversation was carried on through pantomimic signs. So far as I could learn from the master workman and his wife, very little use could be made of the boy's acquisitions in speaking.

No. 5. An older sister of the above; apprentice to a dyer. Her employer said it was difficult to understand her. In reply to my inquiry, what advantage articulation gave in communicating with her, he simply replied, "very little indeed;" said that in the family, to which these deaf and dumb persons belonged, the conversation was carried on by pantomimic signs.

No. 6. A young man, 39 years of age; left the ——— institution, where he had spent ten years, twenty-two years ago. His employer and the head clerk in the establishment, say they cannot understand him, or make him understand by talking to him. They never converse with him in this way, but always by writing.

No. 7. A young man, 22 years old, six and a half years in the school at ———, from which he had been dismissed four years. The German gentleman who accompanied me, was able to make out only here and there a word. His employer, who faithfully takes much pains to speak with him, was soon obliged to resort to writing.

No. 8. A young man, 22 years of age, seven years under instruction, four years since dismissed from the institution at ———. His employer said, the young man could neither understand what was said from the motions of the lips, nor make his own articulation understood.

No. 9. A young man, 20 years of age, six years under instruction, and four years since dismissed from the school at ———. Uncommonly intelligent; *lost his hearing at six years of age*. His employer said that he could understand him, and make him understand, as well as if he were a hearing man. This, however, from the specimens I saw, was exaggerated. From the motions of my lips, he was able to make out about two thirds of what I said, and about the same proportion of what was said by him was intelligible to myself.

OREGON EMIGRANTS,

Rev. Messrs. Fisher and Johnson for Oregon, at the beginning of June, had proceeded about 350 miles from Fort Leavenworth.

The missionaries with their families and associates were in fine spirits, and resolutely pressing forward in their toilsome journey. During a portion of their progress, they were accompanied by a detachment of United States troops, who are visiting the military

stations in that region; whose presence inspired them with much confidence. An officer of the detachment represents the emigrants as being "remarkably select in appearance,—all seeming highly respectable—many rich." They travel in companies of about 200 to 300 each, having about fifty waggons, and drive their flocks, and herds, except in cases where cows are used for draft cattle, and follow each other at the distance of half a day's march apart.

The company in which the missionaries travel is called the "New London Emigrating Company." They have adopted a judicious Constitution. It recognises every male of 16 years of age as a voter, prohibits more than one quart of ardent spirits to each person in a family, and requires cessation from traveling on the Sabbath, except in cases of emergency. It provides for the appointment by the Company, of a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Orderly Sargeant and a Judicial Committee of five, all of whom hold office for four weeks. The Captain appoints a Sargeant of the Guard, and an Engineer; maintains order and strict discipline and enforces all rules adopted by the Company. The Lieutenant superintends the care and driving of the cattle. The Orderly Sargeant keeps a roll of the males subject to duty. The Engineer directs the removal of obstructions from the road and selects places for encampment. The Judicial Committee settle matters of difference between disagreeing parties—they having the right of appeal from their decision to the company. Persons having loose cattle must provide drivers in proportion to the number; and any breach of proper decorum, during the time of public worship on the Sabbath, is dealt with according to the decision of the Judicial Committee.

The letters from our missionary brethren contain very interesting statements of the numbers emigrating, their mode of traveling, &c., but we can give only the following extracts:

From Rev. Hezekiah Johnson, St. Joseph, Mo., May 18th.

I am thus far on my way to Oregon. I have travelled faster than the emigrants generally, in hope of overtaking brother Fisher at this place, but he has passed on to the Indian Agency, about twenty-six miles beyond where the company will wait a few days for those who are behind. I suppose that not less than 800 or 1000 waggons will cross the mountains and if the number of souls accompanying them average but four or five, which is very probable, there will be several thousand persons in our company. Several ministers of various denominations beside myself and brother Fisher, are with us. The rapid increase of population in Oregon, shows that we have not turned our attention to that territory too early. I have two waggons, four oxen and thirteen cows. Like some others I work them all; a yoke of oxen and six cows

in a team, and the other cow is used as a relief to any that may require it. Some of the cows give milk, and I hope they will continue to do so throughout the journey.

From Rev. Ezra Fisher, Nemaha Agency, Indian Territory, May 23d.

Brother Johnson and family have overtaken us at this place, and we shall move forward to-morrow. Our company consists of 214 souls. We have fifty waggons, and 666 head of cattle. 275 waggons have already passed this point before us, accompanied by about 1000 persons. It is uncertain how many have left Independence, Mo., but we have heard of one division which left that place with 500 waggons, and another whose number of waggons we did not learn.

In our company are thirty Baptist professors, and nineteen of other denominations. We have also ascertained that last year an Elder Snelling, from the Platte country, emigrated to Oregon, with a small organised Baptist Church, under his care.

In another letter, brother Fisher says, "The spirit of emigration is very prevalent, and it is judged that from 5,000 to 15,000 persons will cross the mountains this summer. I am more and more convinced of the importance of the enterprise, and desire to become more like our Divine Master in mind and heart and activity in his cause."

Will our churches remember and pray for these devoted missionaries, their families and companions, when assembled for the Monthly concert of Prayer?

BENJAMIN M. HILL,
Cor. Sec. Am. Bap. Home Mission Soc.

Since the above article was written the following has reached us. Fort Laramie is 750 miles from Independence, Mo.

U. S. DRAGOONS—*Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.*—We learn by Mr. J. V. Hamilton, who reached the city yesterday, direct from Fort Laramie, that the U. S. troops under the command of Col. Kearney, reached the fort on that 14th of June. The officers and men were all well and in fine spirits. Mr. H. reports that several of the emigrants to Oregon had reached Fort Laramie. In his way he met 573 waggons, and the attending companies of emigrants. They were all progressing well. No deaths or accidents had happened to them.

[*St. Louis Repub., July 15.*]

LIVING SKETCHES OF ITALY—No. 4.

Corruptions in the Papal Government.

[*From Mazzini.*]

"I have sketched a few traits of the best government existing in Italy. I shall now give, still more briefly, the characteristic traits of the *worst*, the states of the Pope. Central despotism is the characteristic of the

Austrian government: organised anarchy, to the extent that such a thing is possible, is the characteristic of the Papal. And this anarchy, an inevitable consequence of the constitutional nucleus of the government, cannot be modified by written laws, or by essays of partial reform, come from what quarter they may.

"The government is elective and despotic: it is vested in a man who is pope and king at the same time, and who proclaims himself to be infallible. No rule is prescribed, none can be prescribed, to the sovereign. His electors, all and alone eligible, believing themselves clothed with a divine character, have all the direction of affairs. The chief offices, in the different departments of administration, are filled by priests. Very many of them are totally irresponsible, not merely in fact, but of right.

"The pope, generally a creature of the faction opposed to that which elected his predecessor, overturns the system in operation prior to his accession, and by a *motu proprio*, substitutes his own. His electors, the Cardinals, each eligible after him, and feeling themselves his equals, substitute their pleasure for his, every one in his sphere. The bishops, also partaking in this divine character, and in irresponsible authority, exercise a wide, and almost entirely independent authority.

"The same too with the chiefs of the *Holy Inquisition*. The ecclesiastics, holders of the principal offices, incompetent, from past habits and studies, to undertake their administration, discharge their duties by the aid of inferior employés; who, in turn, feeling their position uncertain, as dependent on a necessarily short-lived patronage, are guilty of every possible malversation, and aim solely at self-enrichment. Beneath all, the weary people, borne down by all, re-acting against all, are initiated into a corruption, the example of which is set by their superiors; or avenge themselves as they may, by revolt or the poniard.

"In such a system there is not, there cannot be, any place for general, social interests, but place for the interests of self alone. The priests, who govern, have nothing in common with the governed: they cannot have wives; their children, if they have any, are not legitimate, and have nothing to hope for but from intrigue and fanaticism. The love of glory, the ambition of doing good—the last stimulant left to individuals when every other is wanting—exists not for them. The absence of all unity of system, the instability of all principle of government, as evidenced at Rome under every new pope, and in the provinces under every new legate, wholly destroys the possibility of such an impulse: how could men devote themselves to amendments that can be in force but a few years, that must pass away ere they can bear fruit?

"In the Papal States the Minister of Finance (Treasurer General) has no account to render; he may rule the government with

impunity; and he can be removed from his office only by promotion to the Cardinalate. From this single fact, judge. The Cardinal Datario claims the right of setting aside the ordinances of the Pope, whenever it seems good to him."

A law requires government contracts, &c., to be sold at auction: but the Secretary of State and Treasurer sell them privately for ready money.

Cardinal Albani, at Bologna, last February, published a law of 1831, securing trials by native judges; and twenty days after created a provost's court, to try men for acts not before viewed as criminal. The pope extends the powers of the provincial chiefs beyond the laws, and they act as they please, as they cannot be recalled under three years. "Who is there, to whom the enormities of the Papal Government are unknown? Is not their best proof that general agitation which, for the last twenty years, has been ever spreading in those provinces? Were they not recognized by the five courts themselves, in the memorandum they presented to the Pope, on the 21st of May, 1831? and can I not, here in England, appeal to the declarations of Sir Hamilton Seymour, in his official correspondence in 1832 with the Austrian Ambassador?"

[We have copied, and partly abridged the preceding, from Mazzini's letter to Sir James Graham; and may give other extracts hereafter.]

MT. HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The eighth anniversary of this excellent and flourishing institution was attended by a much greater number of people, than any former one. The "Song of the Alumnae," from the pen of a member of the Albany Female Academy, was sung with good effect. The compositions were, "The communings of superior minds," read by Miss Humphrey, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Humphrey; "The French Revolution," read by Miss Hayes of South Hadley; "The Harmony of the Universe," read by a daughter of Pres. Hitchcock of Amherst; and "Who will go for us," a beautiful and touching valedictory piece, written by Miss Tolman of Ware, and read by Miss McIntire of Charlton. Allusion was made to Miss Fisk, a former member of the Seminary, now a missionary in Persia, and to Miss Reed, another former pupil, present, who is about to embark as a missionary to India.

The exercises at the Church commenced at a little before twelve o'clock.

The first graduating class numbered but 4, and the whole number of Students was but

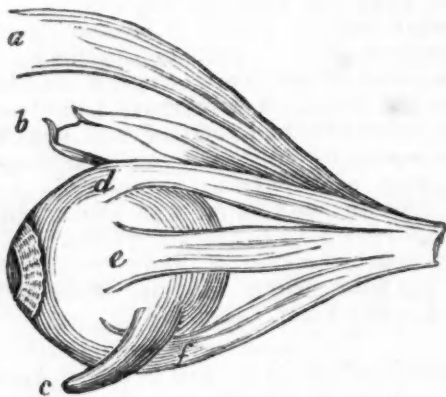
80. Since that time, 105 had graduated, and about 1000 had enjoyed the benefits of its course of study. Ten of those had devoted themselves to the work of Christian missions, either at the West, or in Foreign lands, while the Institution was repaying the benevolent efforts that had founded and sustained it, by constantly increasing contributions for the cause of religious benevolence. Last year the sum contributed was about \$1000, and this year it had exceeded \$1,200.

The whole number of pupils for the past year has been, Senior class, 51; Middle, 72; Junior, 126; Total, 249.

AMERICAN ICE.—The first cargo of American ice imported directly into the Clyde, or, we believe, into Scotland, is now discharging at the Broomielaw from the brigantine *Acton*, of New York, and from the novelty of the import it has attracted a considerable degree of curiosity and interest. The cargo was produced at the Rockland Lake, a fine sheet of water situate about forty miles up the Hudson River, and the ice is packed in beautifully sawn blocks of about two cwt. each, with all the regularity of a cargo of square-dressed stones. The only protective covering is a layer of rice-chaff and saw-dust, and we learn that the loss during the passage has been exceedingly little. The lot, amounting to about 220 tons, is consigned to Mr. G. W. Muir, of this city, and so much has the ice trade already come into repute, that a large proportion of the cargo has been sold to dealers who store it for themselves. On Saturday last an entertainment in honor of the new importation was given under an awning on the quarter-deck of the *Acton*, to which many of our citizens were invited. Mr Muir filled the Chair, and Mr. Murray (of Reid and Murray, the agents for the vessel) officiated as croupier. Speeches by Captain Daggett of the *Acton*, and Captain Hawkins, of the *Saracen*, &c.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

A GOOD STORY is told in the *Philadelphia Eagle*, of a landlord, who, finding that the refrigerator in his yard, in which he was accustomed to put woodcock and other niceties for cool keeping, was occasionally opened, and choice things abstracted, substituted one night some big snapping turtles for the smaller game, and then watched the result. In due time the epicurean thief arrived, lifted the lid, quietly inserted his hand in the accustomed spot, and lo! it was instantly gripped by a snapper. The marauder roared with pain, the snapper held on, and the landlord on the watch roared with laughter, till finally having by exclamations, "I've caught him, I've caught him," collected his boarders, he led him into the yard, and there they found the woe-begone epicurean philosopher, with the snapping-turtle still at the end of his finger! It was only by cutting off the head of the captor, that the captive, well admonished, was released.

THE HUMAN EYE.



The Eyeball and its Muscles.

All the parts of the eye represented in our last number, (page 442,) are enclosed in a beautiful little globe which we call the eyeball. This is furnished with six muscles, long and narrow, to move it in different directions.

How wonderful it seems, that each of us should have such curious little optical instruments in our heads, and understand enough of their use, and of this machinery by which they are worked, to employ them every waking moment, with perfect success, and yet remain so ignorant of them as to need to be instructed minutely respecting every part, its nature, position and design! And, for want of this instruction, most of us live and die profoundly ignorant of the whole. This seems equally wonderful, especially when we consider that it arises from our indifference. We are willing to be ignorant, because our taste is directed to other subjects. Some of us prefer amusement, some idleness—how many, at the present day, have deserted the world of fact, the kingdom of truth, to wander in the fancied regions of fiction! See that novel-reader! She despises the beauties of those admirable and perfect organs, whose design she perverts, and whose strength she is fast wearing out, in a course which is still more injurious to the mind, and her prospects of happiness. But, to recur to our print.

a is the muscle which raises the upper eyelid; *b*, the upper oblique muscle; *c*, the lower oblique muscle; *d*, the upper straight muscle; *e*, the outer straight muscle. The inner straight muscle is on the other side, and not represented.

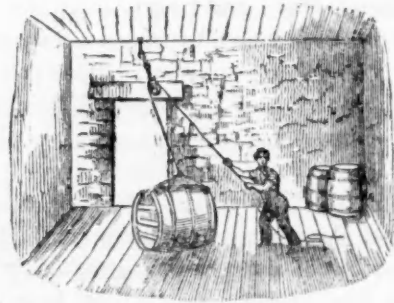
The first mentioned, *a*, is not a muscle of the eyeball, but it springs from the rear, with the other six. *b* passes through a small loop near where it attaches to the ball, by which it acts like a rope drawn through a pulley; that is, it gives motion in another direction. It moves the ball partly round. *c*, the lower oblique, is attached near the nose, and passes crosswise to the ball, so that a loop is not needed.

The four straight muscles act directly; *d* turns the eye upward, and has therefore been called the Praying and the Proud Muscle;

e turns it outward, and is the Angry Muscle; *f* downward, is called the Humble muscle; and its opposite, which drawing the eye toward the nose, as if to look into the cup when we drink, is called the Drinker.

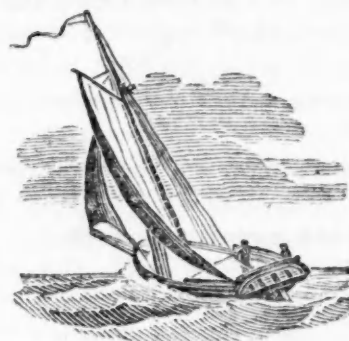
There are so many comparisons which might be made, in illustration of the different parts in the mechanism of the eye, that one hardly knows where to begin. Dr. Wallis presents us with the pulley, to show how the upper oblique muscle works through its loop.

Raising a Hogshead by a Pulley.



He adds the following equally familiar illustration.

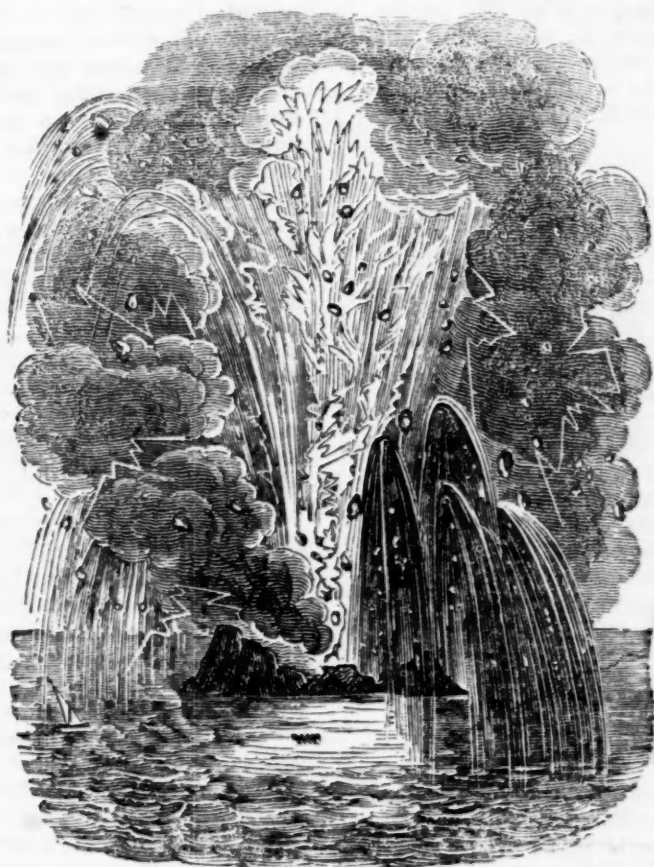
Raising the Mainsail of a Sloop by a Pulley.



RAILROAD FROM BOSTON TO MONTREAL.—There is now every prospect that this important line of railway, which is to connect the capitals of Canada and of New-England, will soon be in progress of construction along the entire unfinished portion of the line.

It is now certain that the portion of the road from Concord to Canaan will be put under contract the ensuing fall. The section from Canaan through Hanover, Lyme and Orford, in New Hampshire, and thence through Fairlee, Bradford and Newbury to Wells River, in Vermont, has recently been surveyed.

KILLED BY A SNAKE.—The Columbia, Va., Spy states that a little girl about eight years of age, was killed by a snake a few days since, near Bainbridge. She was out getting blackberries, and remaining a longer time than usual, search was made for her. She was found dead, with a large black snake coiled around her neck.—Selected.



A VOLCANO AT SEA.

FORMATION OF HOTHAM ISLAND.

Many islands in the world are formed of lava and scorice, and have every appearance of having been formed by volcanoes; but never until the year 1831 was a good opportunity enjoyed to observe the operation of a phenomenon which naturally strikes the mind as almost beyond belief.

On the 28th of June, in that year, several ships passing about twenty miles off Cape St. Mark, in the Mediterranean, were affected by an earthquake. On the 10th of July following, quantities of charred sea-plants and dead-fish were observed floating near the same place: and on the 10th, about 11 o'clock, Capt. Carrao discovered, at a gun-shot distance an extraordinary agitation in the water.

We copy the following from Mudie's Popular Guide.

A portion, more than a hundred fathoms in diameter, rose up to the height of sixty feet; and discharged volumes of sulphurous smoke. The elevated mass, as there is no action of the atmosphere mentioned that could sustain a column of water to that height, must have been steam. That steam, however, from

the supply of a whole sea of cold water, and the powerful action of the fire under it, may have had the colour and apparent density of a mass of water. It appears from the observations made by other vessels, that the immediate bottom was mud, and that the depth, *after* the island was formed, was one hundred and thirty fathoms, at the distance of one mile. That was nearly three hundred and thirty-eight pounds (say three hundred weight) on the inch, from the mere pressure of the water, without taking into the account the condensation, the weight of the mud, and the resistance of the strata, which there are no means of ascertaining; but they, in all probability, exceeded the simple pressure of the water.

Now, if we suppose that the surface, acted under by the heat, was only a circle of about one hundred and twenty fathoms in diameter, we shall form a rude estimate of the power employed. The surface is about 11,310 square fathoms, or 407,160 square feet, or 56,631,040 square inches, which at three hundred weight on the square inch, gives a pressure from the weight of the water alone of the vast amount of 8,794,656 tons.

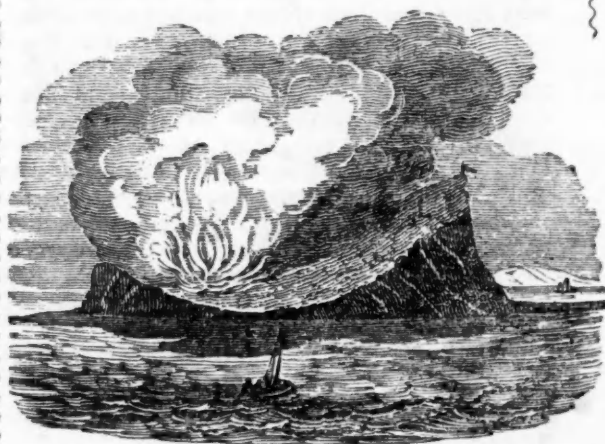
It is only under the pressure of a depth of water that such a phenomenon could take place, as the water both supports and con-

solidates the upper part, and so enables the crust to rise in a mass, which, in the air, would burst and discharge the melted matters in an eruption, as is the case in those volcanoes that are on land.

The second observation of Hotham Island was made on the 13th, two days after the first; and the account was,—the appearance of columns of smoke, the hearing of a sound like that of the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat; and dark matter rising up to a height, and then falling with force into the sea.

The young island having thus attracted attention, Vice-admiral Hotham directed Commander Swinburne, of the sloop *Rapid*, to examine it. The commander discovered the island at four P. M. on the 18th of July. It was then about forty miles distant, and had the appearance of a column of white smoke. Advancing about thirty miles, he saw, at fifteen minutes past eight, bright light mingling with the smoke. The columns then became black; but immediately "eruptions of lurid fire" shot up; and then the whiteness of the smoke returned. The same succession of appearances continued till five in the morning of the 19th, when they again ceased for the island.

At the distance of one mile north the depth was one hundred and thirty fathoms; and when the commander took his boat and rowed towards it, twenty yards of the weather-side, there were eighteen fathoms water. For two or three miles round, the sea was discoloured with dust and cinders; but at the distance of only twelve yards, the sea was but one degree above its ordinary temperature.



The island then appeared in the form of a crater or cup, seventy or eighty yards in diameter, twenty feet high in some places, six in others, and broken on the south-west. Through the break was seen muddy water in a state of violent agitation; from which hot stones, and cinders, and immense volumes of steam were incessantly ascending.

That was but the tranquil state of the volcanic action; for, at short intervals, the crater became filled with stones, cinders,

and dust, which were volleyed upwards to the height of several hundred feet with loud noise; and when they again fell down and converted the surface of the surrounding sea into steam, the noise was still louder. So powerful was that steam as it rose, that it carried the dust with it, so that the whole had a broken colour, and a solid appearance; but the steam became white as it ascended, and the mud fell down in showers. These volleyings and descents were so constant that one was often up before the other had fallen; and amid the columns lightnings were continually flashing, and thunders roaring, as if all the sublime and the terrible in nature had been collected at that one little spot. Commander Swinburne's description is so circumstantial, that we shall give part of it in his own words:—

"Renewed eruptions of hot cinders and dust were," says he, "quickly succeeding each other, while forked lightning and rattling thunder darted about in all directions within the column, now darkened with dust, and greatly increased in volume, and distorted by sudden gusts and whirlwinds. The latter were most frequent on the lee-side, where they often made imperfect water-spouts of curious shapes. On one occasion, some of the steam reached the boat; it smelt a little of sulphur, and the mud it left became a gritty, sparkling dark brown powder when dry. None of the stones or cinders thrown out appeared to be more than a foot in diameter, and many of them much smaller."

During the whole time the wind was steady at north-west, and the weather was serene, so that the action, violent as it was within its range, was very confined in that. Confined as it was, however, it brought all the elements into play. Its smallness is indeed an advantage to those who study it, because it comes as near to being an experiment in the making of islands by the action of fire as it is possible for any thing in nature to come.

The island was subsequently visited by various persons, and the nature of its materials examined. Ashes, a substance resembling cake, scoria of iron, and burnt clay were the chief ones; and there were not many of the substances that are usually discharged in the eruption of volcanoes. It should seem that only the common matters at the bottom of the sea came to the surface, even when the walls of the crater attained an elevation of nearly two hundred feet; for the layers formed by the successive eruptions, which could easily be distinguished by the salt that was left when they evaporated the water, were friable and yielding to the action of the waves.

It seems to be not an unusual occurrence, in what may be called volcanic seas, for small islands to rise up in that manner, and afterward to disappear, probably by the mere action of the water. That was the case with

the island of Sabrina, which made its appearance off the Azores in 1811, and attained nearly the same dimensions as the one in question. It has now disappeared and there are eighty fathoms of water in the place where it stood.

Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh.

(See preceding numbers of the *Amer. Penny Magazine*, pages 21, 329 and 379.)

A sketch of some of these discoveries, has been communicated to Silliman's *American Journal of Science and Arts*, by Rev. Dr. Smith, Missionary, and appears in the last quarterly issue of that valuable work.

Nineveh was one of the most ancient cities of which we have any record. It is mentioned in Genesis x. xi. and was probably founded within two centuries after the flood. This exceedingly great city was the capital of the Assyrian Empire, and was destroyed in the beginning of the seventh century before Christ, but was subsequently rebuilt by the Persians, though it never attained its former splendor. In the seventh century of the Christian era it was finally destroyed by the Saracens, and its geographical positions had already become involved in so much doubt as to make it an object of scientific inquiry, the result of which has been to fix its locality on the East bank of the river Tigris, opposite Mosul. Here numerous walls of sun-dried brick still remain, varying from fifteen to fifty feet in height, and enclosing a space of about four miles long, and a mile and a half broad, the whole of which is strown with fragments of pottery and other marks indicating the site of a large city. Two immense mounds occupy places in this area; one of them is about a mile and a half in circumference and fifty feet high, the other, though smaller, is sufficiently large to contain upon its top and side, as it now does, a village of two or three hundred houses. It was this inferior mound that was opened in part, by M. Botta, in 1843-4, and in relation to his discoveries, we take the following extracts from the article above mentioned, in the *American Journal* :—

This mound is about four hundred and fifty feet wide, six hundred feet long, and varies from twenty to forty feet in height. Its area is nearly oval but its surface is somewhat uneven, and its outlines are correspondingly irregular. It is situated in one side of what appears to have been a fortified town, (or suburb?) there being still in existence the remains of a mud

wall, enclosing a space a mile square. This ruined wall is in few places,—and those apparently towers, more than ten feet high, but as there is evidence that it was originally faced with hewn stone no doubt can exist that it was built for purposes of defence, and once enclosed a thriving busy population. But to return to the mound referred to, and which forms, by one of its faces, a part of the north-eastern boundary of this enclosure. It has been occupied as far back as modern inquiry can extend, by an Arab village of about a hundred houses, called by the natives Khorsabad. In digging vaults or cisterns for the safe deposit of straw and grain, these people had repeatedly found remains of ancient sculpture, but their value not being known, no account of the discovery was made public. The whole upper part of the mound has been found to be threaded with walls running at right angles to each other, and enclosing rooms varying from thirty to a hundred feet in length.—The whole seems to have been but a part of one building, and perhaps but a small part, for the walls are broken off in several places by the edge of the mound in a manner which indicates that its area was once much more extensive than it now is.

The point where the excavations were commenced was near the margin of the mound, about twenty feet above its base, and where the top of what seemed to be a stone wall presented itself. On digging along the side of this, it was found to be composed of a single row of large hewn stones, the top of which had been broken off by violence or otherwise destroyed.—On one side these stones were plain or unfinished, on the other the lower part of the legs of captives, with chains around their ancles, were represented in bas-relief, the latter being the surface designed to be seen, while the former was contiguous to an unburnt brick wall, of which these stones formed the facing. To furnish a good opportunity to examine and copy these figures, a ditch about four feet wide was dug along in front of the stones, sticks being so placed as to keep them from falling forward. Following the stone work in this manner a little distance, the workmen came to a doorway. Turning around the corner thus presented, they directed the digging inward towards the room, and the walls were found to have been twelve or fifteen feet thick.

The doorway thus entered was about

eight feet broad, and its floor was formed by a single stone, which was covered with writing in the cunei form character. On the stones forming the sides of this doorway were immense figures, having an eagle's head and wings, with arms and legs like those of a man. The doors were gone, but circular holes, about ten inches in diameter and as many in depth, were found cut in the floor on each side of the doorway.—These holes were so situated in the angles of recesses in the sides of the doorway, as to leave no doubt that they were the receptacles of the pivots on which the doors turned. Those who are familiar with the manner in which the lock-gates of American canals are usually hung, and the recess into which they fit while boats pass in and out of the locks, will derive from them a very correct idea of the style of the doorway just described. This doorway being cleared out, the digging was directed along in front of the stone, facing the inner side of the unhurt brick wall.

In this way, also, the excavations were conducted throughout the whole of the work, which comprised a line of stone facing, ten feet high when the stones were uninjured, and following its ramifications more than a mile in length; the whole of which was covered either with inscriptions or with bas-reliefs. From thirty to sixty laborers were constantly employed for more than six months in the manual labor of excavation alone; and this will show, perhaps better than any statement of measures or other statistics, the actual extent of, and the expense attending these researches. The number of rooms whose outlines were in a tolerably good state of preservation was fifteen, but there were traces of others, as we shall hereafter mention.—As the mound increased in height toward the centre, the upper part of the stones became more and more perfect, until they were found of their original size, and farther, the tops of these were in some places nearly or quite ten feet below the surface of the mound, making the whole depth of the excavations in such places about twenty feet. In a few instances, however, these stone slabs were sixteen feet high, being made thus large to accommodate the gigantic figures upon their surface.

The largest of the bas-reliefs are of human form, about sixteen feet high. Between the left sides and suspended arms of these, lions are held dangling in the air, while serpents are grasped by the right

hand, which hangs extended a little forwards. These figures are but few in number. The monsters by the doorway, already described, are the next in size, and others like them are found in several other similar situations.

The surface of the whole remaining line of wall, is to a great extent covered with human figures nine feet high. These represent kings, priests, manacled captives, soldiers armed with bows and quivers of arrows, and servants, some of whom are bearing presents to a king, while others have upon their shoulders a throne or chair of state. Where the figures are not of this large size, they are found in two rows, one above the other, and between the rows are inscriptions, generally about twenty inches broad, each inch representing a line of the writing. The figures above and below them, are grouped together, as if to represent historical events. Some ten or more cities or castles are found represented in different rooms, and remote from each other, all undergoing the process of being besieged, and the enemy without, in every case triumphant. Upon the walls of these castles are men in a great variety of attitudes.

The besiegers are not only triumphant, but are represented as larger than the besieged in stature and more noble in mien. They also appear in many different forms.

In fine, it seems to have been the artist's design to represent in, upon, and around the castles, every attitude that warriors might be supposed to take in such circumstances. Upon the front of each of these structures a short inscription is found. These are different ones from the other, and probably the name by which it was known. As the castles themselves are only three or four feet high, the figures are small. Of figures about the same size with the castles there is also a great variety. Here a two-wheeled chariot of war is seen containing three persons, one in royal apparel drawing a bow, another by his side protecting him with a shield, and the third one guiding the horses, which are four abreast. There a king is seen riding in a similar chariot in time of peace, with an umbrella held over his head by one, and the horses conducted as before by a second attendant, all being in an erect posture. In one place a feast is represented, the guests sitting on opposite sides of tables, and on chairs, in true occidental style, while servants are bringing fluids in goblets, which other servants are employed

in filling from immense vases; the vases, goblets, chairs and tables all being highly ornamented with carved work. In another place a navy is represented as landing near a city. A number of boats well manned and loaded with timber, are approaching the shore, while others are unloading timber from other boats, and others still are engaged in building a bridge, or perhaps a sort of carriage way for the mounting of battering rams. In the water are seen crabs, fish, turtles, *mermaids*, and a singular monster shaped like an ox, with a human head and eagle's wings.—One room, thirty feet square, has its walls completely covered with a hunting scene. Trees, having the shape of poplars, are the most prominent objects. The branches of these abound with birds, and the space which separates them one from another, with wild animals. In this forest or park, the king and his attendants are sporting; a bird is transfixed with an arrow while on the wing, and a servant is carrying a fox or hare, the evidence of previous success.

Some figures, but a few inches in length, are so perfect as to have the toe and finger nails plainly distinguishable. Strong passions are sometimes delineated on the face, the dying appear in agony, and the dead seem stiff and quite unlike the living, who look as if in actual motion. In general the perspective is indifferent, that of groups bad, and that of the water scene is decidedly out of all reason.

The costume of all the figures is much like that now worn in the East, the kings having a flowing tunic richly figured, and subjects a simple plain frock, hanging in plaits. The Persian cap, almost exactly as it is seen at the present day, is worn by some; rings are quite commonly suspended from the ears, and round bars, apparently of iron, and made into helixes having two or three revolutions, are worn around the arm above the elbow, while the hair and beards of all are curled and frizzled in as nice a manner as it can be done in any of the courts of modern Europe.

Portions of some of the figures are painted red, blue, green, black; the same is true of the trappings of some of the horses, and generally when fire is represented, it is rendered more distinct by coloring the flames; but with these few exceptions, hardly worth mentioning except on account of their rarity, all the bas-reliefs now described are of the natural color of the stone from which they project.

Heretofore our remarks have referred to

bas-reliefs only. We have now to speak of a few complete sculptures, which are more astonishing than anything yet mentioned. These are immense monsters, having the form of an ox, with the face, hair and beard of a man, and the wings of a bird. Of these there are upwards of twenty, each cut from a single block of massive sulphate of lime. They stand generally in single pairs, at the sides of the main entrances of the building, but at one entrance there are two pairs, and at another three. They differ somewhat from each other in size, but their average will not vary much from four feet broad, fourteen feet long and fifteen high. If the reader will apply these dimensions to the walls of some building, he will be much better able to conceive of the magnitude of these gigantic images, than if his imagination is governed by the mere mention of numbers and measures. The shape of these monsters is not uniform, but some of them exactly resemble the figure mentioned above in the scene of boats landing before a besieged city. In these the wings of each side extend above the back of the animal until they nearly or quite come together, but in others they are so carved as not to interfere essentially with the natural shape of the ox. Their breasts and sides are generally covered with small figured work, probably representing a coat of mail, and their horns, instead of protruding, are turned around upon the sides of the head so as to form a sort of wreath.

As these sculptures stand in every case with a part of one side contiguous to a wall, the artist made five legs, four visible at the side and two in front. In a recess between the fore and hind legs, are inscriptions of the kind referred to.

The character is known as the cuneiform or arrow headed, and differs but a little from that found on the bricks of Bagdad.—They are lines about an inch broad and are indented in the stone about a quarter of an inch. Their length, if written in a continuous straight line, would be measured by miles. They read from left to right, like English, and unlike all languages now spoken in the vicinity of these ruins. This fact is determined by the comparison of two passages whose commencements are the same and whose lines are of different length. The number of different characters amounts to some hundreds, and hence it seems unlikely that they represent alphabetic sounds—perhaps the proper names only are thus represented, while the more common words have each their appropriate sign. In the inscrip-

tions upon the castles or cities, the left hand characters of each are generally, if not in every case the same. The extent of the records found in these ruins and their relations to the bas-reliefs is such, that there can be no doubt that they will one day be deciphered, and that thus the history of ancient times will have been transmitted down to us without the possibility of any forgery.

That their solution will confirm and throw light upon Holy Writ we must also hope; and especially as there was in Scripture times much intercourse between Assyria and the Holy Land. In order to ensure the greatest accuracy in the preservation of these records, Mons. Botta has not only copied them with extreme care, but he has had impressions of them taken on paper, by means of which the originals can at any time be reproduced by a casting of wax or plaster of Paris.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM.

From President Dwight's Travels.

In Brooklyn, (Con.) lived the Hon. Israel Putnam, for some years before his death, the oldest Major General in the army of the United States. As General Humphreys has given the public a particular and interesting account of the life of this gentleman, I shall pass over it with a few summary observations.

General Putnam was born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 27th, 1718. With only the advantages of a domestic education, in a plain farmer's family, and the usual instruction of a common parish school, he raised himself from the management of a farm, to the command of a regiment, in the last Canadian war; and in the Revolutionary war, to the second command in the armies of the United States. To these stations he rose solely by his own efforts, directed steadily to the benefit of his country, and with the cheerful, as well as united, suffrages of his country.

Every employment in which he engaged, he filled with reputation. In the private circles of life, as a husband, father, friend, and companion, he was alike respected and beloved. In his manners, though somewhat more direct and blunt, than most persons,

who have received an early polished education, he was gentlemanly, and very agreeable; in his disposition he was sincere, tender-hearted, generous, noble. It is not known, that the passion of fear ever found a place in his breast. His word was regarded as an ample security for any thing for which it was pledged; and his uprightness commanded absolute confidence. His intellect was vigorous; and his wit pungent, yet pleasant and sportive. The principal part of his improvements was, however, derived from his own observation, and his correspondence with the affairs of men. During the gayest and most thoughtless period of his life, he still regarded Religion with profound reverence, and read the scriptures with the deepest veneration. On the public worship of God he was a regular and very respectful attendant. In the decline of life he publicly professed the religion of the Gospel, and in the opinion of the respectable clergyman of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Whitney, from whom I received the information, died hopefully a Christian.

It is not so extensively known as it ought to be, that General Putnam commanded the American forces at the battle of Breed's hill, and that, to his courage and conduct the United States are particularly indebted for the advantages of that day; one of the most brilliant in the annals of the country.

From President Dwight's Travels.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR COLDEN was distinguished for great personal worth, and eminent attainments in science; particularly in Natural Philosophy and Natural History. His Botanical knowledge was probably unrivalled at that time on this side of the Atlantic. He seems also, to have been well versed in the science of Medicine. Nor was he less distinguished for his usefulness in active pursuits as a magistrate. He filled the chair of Lieutenant Governor of the Province for fifteen years; and during much of that period was at the head of the Government. In this situation he maintained an honorable character for wisdom and equity. He projected the plan, on which afterwards

the American Philosophical Society was established at Philadelphia; and seems also to have entertained the first ideas of stereotype printing.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Governor of New Jersey, was a native, and throughout most of his life, an inhabitant of New York. This gentleman was distinguished by an unusual combination of superior talents, and great personal worth. He was born about the year 1723; was educated at Yale College; and received the degree of A. B. in 1741. His professional business was Law; in which he rose to eminence. For a long period few men had more influence on the public affairs of this country. After he removed to New Jersey, he was a representative from that state to the old congress. When the citizens of New Jersey had formed their present constitution, he was chosen their first Governor, and was annually re-elected till his death. In the year 1787, he was appointed a member of the General Convention, which formed the Constitution of the United States. He died July 25th, 1790, at his seat in Elizabethtown, in the 68th year of his age.

The talents of Governor Livingston were very various. His imagination was brilliant; his wit sprightly and pungent; his understanding powerful; his taste refined; and his conceptions bold and masterly. His views of political subjects were expansive, clear, and just. Of freedom, both civil and religious, he was a distinguished champion.

To his other excellencies, Governor Livingston added that of piety.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

METALS.—No. 7, Antimony.

The metals I have before described are common; but the remaining ones are more rare. This is one of them; and probably none of my readers have ever seen it in its metallic state. Some of them, who have heard the name, may be surprised to learn that it is metal: for Antimonial Wine and Tartar-emetic are medicines, which many a person who has been sick, knows some-

thing about, as they are given to produce vomiting, and naturally are not favorite drinks.

Antimony is a bluish grey metal, and looks something like iron; but, being laminated and brittle, is of no use in making tools, or the many other things which we see made of iron. Neither is it so abundant in the earth. It is used for some purposes in the arts, but chiefly in medicine, and especially for curing sick horses.

The most common ore of Antimony is the sulphuret, which in appearance resembles the granular sulphuret of lead, and certain oxides of iron. It forms acids by uniting with oxygen, and these form various substances.

LEARN ARITHMETIC.—A newsboy in Albany wishing to buy thirty papers *very cheap*, agreed to pay one mill for the first, two for the second, four for the third, and so on for the thirty, but when he reckoned up the cost, he found it to be one million seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars eighty-two cents and three mills, and gave up his bargain.—*Selected.*

BOY KILLED BY A DOG.—A boy about seven years old, son of a Mr. Eslinger of Greenfield, W. T. was going on an errand with his brother, a little older, when they met a neighboring young lad accompanied by a dog. The boys shook hands with each other, at which the dog, seemingly taking offence, sprang toward the younger of the Eslingers, and tore his head, throat and arms in a shocking manner. The boys attempted beating off the dog, but failing in this, they immediately ran for aid to some friends, who on arriving, found the boy had expired.

Revolution in the Georgetown Roman Catholic Seminary.—A Jesuit named Vanhagen, has been sent from Rome as president, and has changed all the professors, much to the displeasure of its friends.

One of the ladies of the Sacred Heart lately eloped from their convent, near this city

EXPENSE OF MOEISM.—The anti-rent disturbances in New York have cost over *fifty thousand dollars*, nearly twenty of which will be assessed upon the counties in which the disturbances occurred, and the residue comes out of the State Treasury.

POETRY.

SARATOGA.

Sand banks and swamps, and dwarf pine trees,
And streets with dust be-clouded,—
A score of shingle palaces—
With squalid splendor crowded!—
Old Connoisseurs of ball and route
The young with envy eyeing,
Old gormonds crippled with the gout,
Their latest measure trying

Grey Politicians at their tricks
Of batgain Satan-aided
The Tattersals of Politics,
Where men for mules are trained.
Old maids at loggerheads with Time,
Their girlhood wiles essaying,
And dandy amateurs of rhyme,
Their album gifts displaying.

A daily draught of water, such
As that of ancient Marah,
Which the parched Arab would not touch
Upon his hot Sahara.
Wild Rob Roy's rule at dinner-hour,
Around the crowded table,—
That he shall take who has the power,
And he shall keep who's able!

Yet here Disease, with trembling limb,
And cheek without its roses,
And faded lip and eye grown dim,
A mournful tale discloses.
Woe for these stricken ones of earth!
Why come they here to borrow
From giddy crowds and heartless mirth,
An added weight of sorrow?

Oh! sadly to the falling eye
The merry dance is moving,
Young forms of beauty floating by—
The loved ones and the loving!
On bearded lip, and fair young face,
The astral's light is glowing,
O'er manly form and maiden grace
A softened lustre throwing.

Light—music—dances! mirth and song
Through bower and hall are waking;
Yet midst the gay and glittering throng!
How many hearts are aching!
Fair brows, with gems and roses set,
Would best beseech the willow;
And eyes now bright with smiles, will wet
With tears a sleepless pillow.

And this is Saratoga! Well,—
Give me, instead the glory
Of Nature's rock, and stream, and dell,
And, beetling promontory.—
Her dance of waves on Ocean's shore,
The breeze-harp of her mountains,—
The oaken shadows falling o'er
Her fresh and undrugged fountains!
Yours, &c. RAMBLER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

By Messrs. Sanford and Swords—Episcopal Bookstore, 139 Broadway.

The Communicant's Manual, containing the order for the administration of the Communion, by Bishop Hobart, with prayers and meditations by Bishops Beveridge, Taylor, &c. 24 mo.

The Devout Communicant.—Extracts from Rev. E. Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper. 24 mo.

Family prayers for every day in the week, &c. by Dr. Wainwright. 12 mo.

"Flowers from the Garden of Lawrie Todd,"—a collection of the amusing reminiscences of Grant Thorburn, published by Fanshew, and for sale at the office of this Magazine.

Prof. Lieber is on the point of making arrangements for the publication of an Appendix and Complement to his Encyclopedia Americana. He will have command of the ample materials for such a work furnished by Germany, (where two supplements or continuations to the Conversations-Lexicon have appeared) and will also be able to avail himself of the assistance of the best literary and scientific talent of the country.—*Boston Paper.*

NEW BOOKS IN PARIS.—Victor Hugo has published an enlarged edition of the letters from the Rhyne. We have also a work from Carnot, a deputy, on Colonial and American Slavery—Letters of Louis 18th, to the Count De Saint Priest by Baranto—a work on Egypt, by Prince Puckler Muskau—and a clever account by Eugene Flandin, of the recent discoveries made at Nineveh.—*Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.*

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AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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